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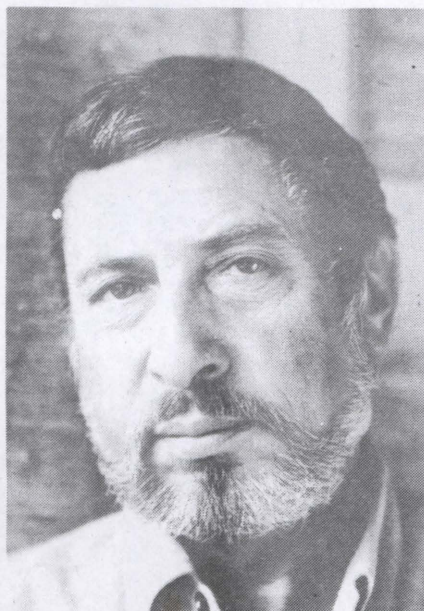
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INTERVIEW

THE FATHER OF CRYPTOZOOLOGY
GIVES HIS VIEWS ON MANY MATTERS



Bernard Heuvelmans

Bernard Heuvelmans was born in Le Havre, France, in 1916. He obtained his doctorate in zoology at the Free University of Brussels, Belgium, in 1939, with a dissertation on "The Dentition of Aberrant Ungulates: Tubulidentata and Sirenia." His zoological career was interrupted by World War II, during which he became known in Brussels as a science writer, publishing numerous articles and two books.

After the war, he moved to Paris, published several more books on science and philosophy, and became interested in the question of unknown animals. This led him to embark on a lifelong research program on the subject, primarily reviewing all the historical literature and bringing the information into a cohesive whole. To do that, he

had to work in an independent capacity, separate from established research institutions or universities. His first book on the topic, *On the Track of Unknown Animals*, was published in France in 1955 and was later translated and published in nine other languages (English editions appeared in 1958). He later wrote volumes on giant cephalopods and "sea serpents" (published jointly in English as *In the Wake of the Sea Serpents* in 1968). His more recent books, only available in French, have been: *L'Homme de Neanderthal est Toujours Vivant* ("Neanderthal Man Alive"), with Boris Porshnev, 1974; *Les Derniers Dragons d'Afrique* ("The Last Dragons of Africa"), 1978; and *Les Betes Humaines d'Afrique* ("The Human Beasts of Africa"), 1980. (See reviews of the last two in *Cryptozoology*, Vols. 1 and 2.)

Dr. Heuvelmans coined the term "cryptozoology" in the late 1950s. In 1975, he founded the Center for Cryptozoology, near Le Bugue, in the Dordogne of southern France. His center, on the rural Verlihiac Estate, contains extensive files and more than 18,000 references.

His early work on the evolution of the dentition of the aardvark is often cited, and he is also considered an authority on sirenian dentition. He is a Scientific Associate of the Royal Institute of Natural Sciences of Belgium, and was elected a Scientific Fellow of the Zoological Society of London in 1966. He was elected President of the International Society of Cryptozoology at its founding meeting at the Smithsonian Institution in 1982.

Greenwell: I am often asked what differentiates cryptozoology from ordinary zoology, where one draws the line. At the founding meeting of the Society in Washington, we used the term "unexpected" animals. That is, what makes a supposed animal cryptozoological is its degree of "unexpectedness." How do you feel about this term, "unexpected," and how would you, who originally coined the term, define cryptozoology?

Heuvelmans: Well, my first definition was, of course, "the science of hidden animals"; that is, animals still unknown to science. But we spoke of "unexpected" animals at the Smithsonian because it was a broader definition. For instance, it would include new animals which are well-known, but not known to live now. There are also animals which are well-known in one geographic region, but are reported in another. For instance, when the northern race of white rhinoceros was discovered in Sudan, it was actually only a subspecies. But who would have suspected that such a large animal existed in a country where it was completely unknown, at least to Western man? So "unexpected" covers everything.

Greenwell: So you're satisfied with that definition?

Heuvelmans: Only in a certain way. As the aim of cryptozoology is to accelerate the rate of discovery of new species, and as many "unexpected" animals have to be discarded as just stray individuals or abnormal specimens, I would rather stick to the term "unknown." Since the process of evolution, and thus speciation, never stops, known animals which are found in unexpected areas or periods have almost invariably to be given the status of new species. Most of the time, the fossil animals which seem to "rise from the dead" are even considered to be new genera--remember *Okapia*, the

proto-giraffe which came in from the Miocene, *Latimeria*, the living coelacanth, *Neopilina*, the surviving *Pilina*, *Neoglyphea*, the reviving glypheid, and so many other ones.

Greenwell: Let's clarify something for our members. Let's say a new frog is found; it's small, it's not spectacular, but a new genus or a new family of frogs, if one were found, would be very unexpected. Would that make it cryptozoological?

Heuvelmans: No, unless this nondescript frog had been reported previously, which would have started the search for it. Most animals, up to the tiniest ones, are generally well-known, named, and listed by local peoples, even--I dare to say especially--by those who were formerly looked down on as "savages" or "primitives"; for them, it is a matter of basic survival to know the world they live in. In cryptozoology, we have to rely first on either native knowledge or foreign, non-native eyewitness reports. Of course, if a traveler or a tourist saw an unknown bird the size of a thrush, or an unknown fish the size of a trout, he would never suspect that it could be a new species unless he or she were a trained zoologist.

Greenwell: Yes, but if a zoologist by chance found a new genus or whole family of fish, would that be a cryptozoological find?

Heuvelmans: No, not at all. That would just be a zoological find.

Greenwell: What about megamouth? Was that cryptozoological?

Heuvelmans: No, absolutely not. Megamouth simply confirms the necessity of cryptozoology. It's just more proof that large unknown animals do, in fact, exist, but the finding of it was not in the realm of cryptozoology. When local people tell a

zoologist that there is some sort of animal which looks like this or that, one which he cannot readily identify, and various people report sightings, whether it's a marine or terrestrial animal, and when one starts collecting such reports and tries to find the animal, then that's cryptozoological.

Greenwell: So, cryptozoology, as you define it, necessarily involves a prior knowledge of, or sightings by, native peoples or outsiders?

Heuvelmans: Yes, including foreigners or colonists who stumbled by stroke of luck upon an unidentified animal, obviously unknown to them. The difference between standard zoological collecting and cryptozoology is that the former is, most of the time, haphazard. Dredging the ocean floor in search of new animals is really not a cryptozoological activity. But if there have been a lot of reports and traditions of gigantic octopuses in a certain area, for example, and one builds nets or other apparatus to catch them, that is a cryptozoological activity.

Greenwell: What about the search for the thylacine in Tasmania, or the Eastern puma in the United States? They involve following up on leads and sightings.

Heuvelmans: Yes, that is cryptozoological.

Greenwell: Do you think that, in order to be a good cryptozoologist, one first has to be a zoologist, or at least have some training in the biological sciences?

Heuvelmans: I think that's absolutely necessary. One cannot be a cryptozoologist without having been trained first in zoology. One has to have a good knowledge of zoology to be able to analyze all the reports properly to see whether they make

sense from an anatomical perspective, from a physiological perspective, from an ecological perspective, from a zoogeographical perspective, and so forth. It's only when all these kinds of evidence make sense, and thus become circumstantial evidence, that one can try to identify or classify unknown animals.

Greenwell: There are different approaches to cryptozoology. One can do literature research, uncover new reports in historical literature, and compile bibliographies, or one can go into the field to try to get first-hand evidence from local or native peoples. Now, these two roles are not mutually exclusive, but how do you feel about the relative importance of doing, say, literature or library work versus doing fieldwork at Loch Ness, or in Africa, or wherever, in regards to expenditures of time and energy?

Heuvelmans: Well, I think one first has to study all the available literature on the apparently unknown animal; then one can go into the field to try to get more precise or more recent information from local people.

Greenwell: Yes, but how do you feel about the relative importance of these two functions? One can do bibliographic work without fieldwork, but one can't do fieldwork without first doing bibliographical work.

Heuvelmans: Well, many fieldworkers rely on the painstaking and sometimes dull bibliographical work done by others. Just as an animal catcher is not necessarily a zoologist, so some of the people who go out looking for Nessie, or Sasquatch, or dinosaurs, are not cryptozoologists at all.

Greenwell: I see. But you do feel there's a place in cryptozoology for all kinds of people, people with different interests?

Heuvelmans: Of course, and the work of animal catchers is very important for both cryptozoology and zoology in general. They may have a better chance of succeeding than even the most enlightened cryptozoologists, because they know all the techniques of catching animals, which is a very specialized and difficult craft.

Greenwell: Have you noticed an increase of interest in cryptozoology among biologists? Do you get more cooperation now than you did, say, 20 or 30 years ago?

Heuvelmans: The situation has changed very much. When I started my cryptozoological research in the late 1940s and published my first book, *On the Track of Unknown Animals*, in 1955 [the English edition was published in 1958], the whole subject was sort of taboo. But I took the matter very seriously, and I tried to write about it according to the rules of scientific documentation. At the same time, I also had to make a living, as I was never sponsored or supported financially by an institution; I didn't want to be, because I wanted to be completely free and independent to pursue this kind of marginal research. If I had been employed by, say, the French Center for Scientific Research, after a year or so they would probably have kicked me out. That is why I have always had to make my books very readable and fascinating for the largest possible audience, and it is only because some of them became best sellers--*On the Track* sold about a million copies all over the world--that I have been able to carry on my research.

Greenwell: In your article in the first issue of the Society's journal, you mentioned that cryptozoology should also be concerned with the protection and conservation of supposed un-

known animals, due to their probable endangered status. Others have questioned that approach, because we really know nothing about the population biology of such supposed animals. Why do you feel that cryptozoology should go beyond the mere discovery of unknown animals, and get into the political and problematical areas of conservation?

Heuvelmans: Well, before we had cryptozoology, many species completely disappeared, vanished from the earth. For instance, in *On the Track of Unknown Animals* I took Madagascar as an example. Large birds like the *Aepyornis*, the heaviest of them all, or large lemurs like *Hadropithecus*, which looked like a chimpanzee, and *Megaladapis*, which was as big as a cow, disappeared under our very eyes. They were still there when the French arrived in the 17th century: rumors about their existence persisted on the island. Most zoologists, however, didn't believe in hearsay evidence, saying that this was just natives' talk or fantastic legends, and so on. If there had been cryptozoologically minded people there at the time, they would immediately have investigated these reports, and possibly the animals could have been saved from extinction, and might still be alive today.

Greenwell: So what you're saying is that, when we get reports or rumors from native peoples of animals that we don't seem to know about, it's not too early to start thinking in terms of protection and conservation, even prior to their discovery and formal description?

Heuvelmans: Yes. I would say especially prior to their discovery. Imagine if we knew the exact areas where either the Yeti, or the Sasquatch, or the Wildman of China were living and reproducing, and we did not take any conservation measures before



Bernard Heuvelmans at work in his study at the Center for Cryptozoology near Le Bugue, France.

they were "discovered." After the first one was killed, all the trophy hunters in the world would want to go and shoot the rest of them. That is what happened with the gorilla in Africa, and with the chimpanzee, and with the orang-utan. Even trying to catch them alive, which is usually done by killing the parents, in the case of the gorilla, for instance, results in many deaths. Most die in transit, even before they get to the zoos. For monkeys and apes, a hundred animals are killed--or die during transportation--for every one which arrives safely at its destination.

Greenwell: Now, having said that, you still would agree that, not having any information on the population or reproductive biology of an animal, there's always the possibility that, although unknown to science, it might, in fact, be relatively common, and not be in danger of extinction at all. Just because an animal is elusive doesn't necessarily mean that it's rare.

Heuvelmans: Absolutely. I quite agree with you, but it's still not a good enough reason for killing one of them.

Greenwell: So are you against the killing or taking of a specimen?

Heuvelmans: Oh yes, completely, completely.

Greenwell: So you would disagree, then, with Grover Krantz, who is willing to sacrifice one Sasquatch in order to prove that the species exists, which could then bring about its protection.

Heuvelmans: Oh yes, absolutely, I disagree with that, because we can prove that a species exists without having to kill a specimen. We could net them, then take photographs, and so on. I do agree with Grover that it would be very difficult to take one with a tranquilizer gun. I know that very well, because I've seen people using them a lot, and it is very difficult to do. One has to know the species very well to know what dosage it

can take without being killed, and sometimes certain drugs don't work. When it's an unknown species, one doesn't know what to use. It would be best to take some of these animals in nets or in traps, examine them, and then let them go free. But I am against taking dead specimens of animals; this could precipitate the destruction of the species.

Greenwell: Let's talk about the Iceman. I've noticed a definite trend, at least in the United States, in that most observers seem to be adamantly for or against the Iceman as being authentic. Do you feel that those who consider the Iceman to be a hoax do so because they have not read your book on the topic, or are not even aware of its existence?

Heuvelmans: Certainly. I think that nobody should even discuss the matter without having read my book. It's a pity that it hasn't been published in English, but when I see people who say that they are science writers relying on articles in pulp magazines for men, and ignoring what I wrote about it, I must conclude that they're ignorant people. Nobody should discuss a subject without first studying all the facts, and that is very often the case with journalists.

Greenwell: Well, that even happens sometimes with scientists.

Heuvelmans: Then it's worse.

Greenwell: Now, you're convinced that the Iceman, at least the original Iceman, was, in fact, an actual specimen, dead, of a Neanderthal?

Heuvelmans: Absolutely. I cannot be more convinced of that. I am more convinced that Neanderthal Man is still alive than, let's say, the Tagua, the peccary of the same geological period recently found in Para-

guay. I've never seen the new peccary, but I spent three days examining the frozen hominid, taking photographs of it, and measuring it. Then, for years, I've studied my photographs, reconstructed the specimen entirely, and studied everything which has ever been published on Neanderthal Man. So I'm quite convinced that it was a living representative of the Neanderthal wave. Of course it's not strictly Neanderthal Man, the one who was making stone artifacts in the Dordogne where I live, but it is a very specialized form of the same wave--

Greenwell: --Neanderthaloid, we would call that--

Heuvelmans: --Well, some people use that term, but it's also a vague term, with no exact definition. Incidentally, one term I certainly reject is "Iceman," which has been insidiously invented just to make the whole case look ridiculous.

Greenwell: I received a letter recently from an American physical anthropologist who was critical of your description, of your scientific naming of the Iceman as *Homo pongoides*, because you had, in fact, described this supposed species without having actually directly examined the specimen, except through ice.

Heuvelmans: What's the difference?

Greenwell: Well, he recommends or suggests that you withdraw your description until the time when the specimen can be physically examined. How do you respond to that?

Heuvelmans: How can he be a serious scientist? Paleontologists often describe new species based on a piece of bone, or a tooth, without even seeing the whole animal, much less dissecting it.

Greenwell: Yes, but few people would bother to hoax--or could hoax--a fossil, whereas I guess what this person means is that a model in a block of ice could be hoaxed more easily.

Heuvelmans: You are wrong about that. Piltdown Man was a fossil which had been cleverly faked, and it fooled some of the most respected anthropologists of the time. But that could not have been done in this case. The gentleman you mention certainly did not read my book, because I posed 13 questions in it, which cannot be answered if the specimen is not genuine. No debunker has ever answered even some of these questions. I'm still waiting, and I will gladly discuss the matter with anybody after he or she has answered my questions. Now, you are telling me about an anonymous anthropologist. I give my name when I publish something, and I document everything I say. If this anthropologist has some questions, why doesn't he ask me? But has he first examined all the available evidence, first my scientific notes, and then the book I wrote on the subject? He presumably wants me to withdraw my description without bothering to study the available information. The man must be out of his mind!

Greenwell: Well, maybe when he reads this interview, which will be published in *The ISC Newsletter*, he will communicate with you, or write a critique which you can respond to.

Heuvelmans: I hope so.

Greenwell: Let's see what happens. That's what the Society is for.

Heuvelmans: Yes, but how can a man with such a point of view be interested in cryptozoology?

Greenwell: Well, he is, and he thinks there may well be a Sasquatch, but his criticism isn't

towards the possible current existence of Neanderthal; his criticism is towards your description of something that you couldn't physically touch and dissect.

Heuvelmans: That's not a good reason, because a specimen, although desirable, is really not necessary. You have to describe something which is quite recognizable afterwards. I have described various types of so-called "sea serpents" we don't even have photographs of, yet I think that the five scientific descriptions of large unknown marine mammals I have given in *In the Wake of the Sea-Serpents*, my second book published in English, are quite legitimate.

Greenwell: In recent years, you have published in French two new volumes, on supposed unknown reptiles and unknown apes and men in Africa, and you have several others in preparation. You have also said that you are working on a global series of such books. Can you tell us a little about your plans, what can we expect in future years?

Heuvelmans: My plans are to write an encyclopedic series on cryptozoology. I have been collecting information on unknown animals for more than 35 years now, and it would be a disgrace if all that information should be lost.

Greenwell: How many volumes are you talking about?

Heuvelmans: I cannot say exactly, but I would say about 20 volumes the size of *On the Track of Unknown Animals*.

Greenwell: And these two recent volumes are the first in the series?

Heuvelmans: Yes, but I may also publish them in smaller volumes, let's say 40 or 60 smaller volumes covering the whole world. Most of this documenta-

tion and information is totally new.

Greenwell: Can you tell us about what area you'll move to next, after Africa?

Heuvelmans: Yes, I will have covered Africa in about four of these large-sized volumes. Then I will move to tropical Asia, because of the problem of the Abominable Snowman--the Yeti--about which there's been so much nonsense written. Most people confuse the Yeti of the Himalayas with the wild hairy man of Central Asia, and also with the larger creatures of China and North America.

Greenwell: So, you'll want to do with the Asian hominoids the same as what you did with the sea serpents: sift through all

the evidence and try to put it in some sort of rational order.

Heuvelmans: Yes, but I will first speak only of the Oriental region; that is, India, Indonesia, and so on, and later on, Palearctic Asia and Europe. I want to show, for instance, that the wild hairy man--my surviving Neanderthaler--was known and still lived in some parts of Europe during the 16th and 17th centuries, and probably even until the 18th century in The Pyrenees, in France, in the Carpathians, on a Swedish island, and in Estonia.

Greenwell: What about Australia and the Americas?

Heuvelmans: I will tackle those continents also. My information on them is also complete and

ready, but all this takes time. In fact, owing to a depression in the book business as far as documentary works are concerned, I doubt that I will ever succeed in having my entire series published. All the same, for the mere sake of science, I intend to let the gist of it be gradually disclosed in our journal *Cryptozoology*. Also, I want to prepare at least three basic reference books on cryptozoology: a handbook, a dictionary, and an exhaustive bibliography. Needless to say, before I will have fulfilled all these projects, I am sure that, with the Society encouraging systematic fieldwork, and above all guiding the discipline, some of the animals we are concerned with will actually have been discovered. That, at least, would slightly lighten my burden. □

CONTROVERSIAL SASQUATCH HUNT UNSUCCESSFUL

As reported in the Summer, 1984, *Newsletter*, Mark Keller, an ex-Army ranger from California, announced plans to track down and shoot a Bigfoot at an undisclosed location in the Pacific Northwest. Keller has kept the Editor informed of his activities, and has also submitted a Field Report for *Cryptozoology* (now in press). The following is a summary of his expedition results.

Keller penetrated the selected target area on May 19 with his associate James Wyatt. Heavy snows and lack of food forced their return on May 24. Upon leaving, they encountered three tracks which they believed to be of Sasquatch. The best track was measured at 13 inches in length.

They re-entered the target area on June 4, and endured constant rainfall at near-freezing temperatures for 5 days. A

natural-looking shelter of logs and brush was erected as a base camp (no tents or sleeping bags were used, and they subsisted on handfuls of grain). Besides a .338 rifle (with a PVS-1 Starlight night vision scope) and a shotgun, they had several PSID military seismic sensors. These proved effective at night for detecting the approach of large animals, usually bears.

Bears were encountered frequently, and often attempted to raid their camp. When absent, Keller and Wyatt had to hang their food supply on a cord between two trees to ensure its safety. One accidental, physical encounter with a bear, away from camp, fortunately resulted in no injuries to the humans or the bear.

Another supposed Sasquatch footprint, also 13 inches long, was found on June 17 in a boggy area. One June 23, as they

waited to be picked up by their re-supply driver after hiking out of the target area, they encountered four more tracks, also 13 inches in length. Keller believes that the tracks were only about an hour old, and were made by a bipedal animal weighing about 500 pounds.

Although all they found were footprints (and Wyatt had a brief glimpse of something big moving through the brush which he thinks might have been a Sasquatch), Keller stated: "We feel good about the area we are in, and feel very confident that, as time goes on, we will have the opportunity to bring fiction into fact."

Public outcry had continued, meanwhile, over Keller's plans to actually kill a Sasquatch, so much so that Jack C. Parnell, the Director of the California Department of Fish and Game, produced a form letter to use in responding to angry citizens. It was made clear in the letter that Department biologists "do not believe that a creature such as Bigfoot actually exists," but that "we will continue to moni-

tor the situation and will take appropriate action if any of the applicable laws are violated."

Grover S. Krantz, a Washington State University physical anthropologist who accepts the Sasquatch evidence as definitive, favors the killing of one specimen, and has given Keller general advice. He argues that only by killing a specimen can Sasquatch be proven to exist, and only then can it receive official protection and have reserves set aside for it. Being against killing a Sasquatch, reasons Krantz, is actually calling for their eventual demise. (Dr. Krantz's position in this matter--or that of any other member of the Society--is a personal one, as should be clear from the Policy Statement issued by the Board of Directors, appearing elsewhere in this issue. For other viewpoints from ISC members, see Cryptoletters, also in this issue.) Krantz was recently bestowed the Cock and Bull Award by the Animal Protection Institute of America (API) for his stand on killing a Sasquatch. "There's something a little berserk about wanting to kill an animal to save it," said an API spokesman.

On July 14, as Keller was preparing for his re-entry into his target area, and was having his gun mount repaired, he was arrested in Eureka, California, by a Humboldt County Sheriff's Deputy for possession of an infrared scope on a rifle, which is illegal in California except for law-enforcement purposes. Keller was taken to the County Jail, and was booked, fingerprinted, and photographed. He protested the arrest, stating that his scope was not infrared, but a simple Starlight light intensifier, which is legal. The Sheriff's Department pleaded ignorance of the difference, and would not examine Keller's U.S. Army manual on scopes. He was released on his own recognizance, but his scope was confis-



Sasquatch hunter Mark Keller resting in the forest. His target area was 70 miles from the closest human habitation.

cated for trial, set for August 1.

Keller then protested the seizure to the Associated Press (AP), which queried the Sheriff's Department. Finally, after 3 days, the charges were dismissed, and the scope was returned.

Keller believes the event involved deliberate harassment, and claims that, despite the admission of an error, the Sheriff's Department subsequently refused to strike his arrest record from its files. Under-sheriff Tom Heilmann, however, told AP that "there was an investigation, apparently. It had nothing to do with preventing the Bigfoot operation."

Keller returned to the target area in late July with a new associate, Robert Moore, and two sets of tracks, one large and one small, were found, together with fecal remains. (The fecal samples are currently being analyzed in university laboratories). No further evidence of interest was found in August. Keller entered the target area

once more, this time alone, in September, but no further evidence was found--and no Sasquatch was brought down. He plans to mount a new series of forays to the area in 1985, however.

It should be pointed out that, although the Editor is aware of the location of the target area, this information is not appearing in print at the specific request of Keller, who fears others may penetrate the area and disrupt his work, and possibly damage the local environment (the location is also omitted from Keller's forthcoming Field Report in the journal). Keller also fears official repercussions if state agencies learn which state he is actually operating in.

The area is an extremely isolated and rugged one. There is an abundance of wildlife, including bear (*Ursus americanus*), but no signs of any human activity or passage. The nearest human habitation is about 70 miles distant. Keller has promised to keep the Society posted on his 1985 activities. □

1985 MEMBERSHIP MEETING SCHEDULED

The 1985 Membership Meeting of the Society will be held in San Diego, California, on Saturday, May 25, at the Hubbs-Seaworld Research Institute, the research arm of Seaworld. The Membership Meeting, which will be held the day after the Board of Directors Meeting, will be hosted by Board Member Forrest G. Wood, a marine mammalogist at the U.S. Naval Ocean Systems Center (NOSC), and William Evans, Director of the Hubbs-Seaworld Research Institute. It was decided to hold the meetings at the Institute because of the difficulties of access and logistics which would occur at NOSC.

Membership meetings are designed to allow ISC members to get together and exchange information and ideas. Several illustrated talks are also included, but the format is strictly informal. Scheduled for San Diego so far are Roy Mackal, Paul LeBlond, and Forrest Wood.

Access to the Institute is through the service gate at Seaworld itself, where security could be described as "tight." Only ISC members and their spouses or guests who have pre-registered with the ISC Secretariat will be given badges and permitted through the gate by the Seaworld security personnel (special arrangements will be made for new members who did not previously know about preregistration). It is therefore very important that all ISC members who plan to attend the San Diego meeting should not forget to preregister. It is suggested that this be done right away--a simple post card, short letter, or telephone call will suffice. Members are requested not to contact Mr. Wood or Seaworld to preregister, but to communicate with ISC Secretary Richard Greenwell. □

IMPORTANT MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION

Members are reminded that the 1985 membership period begins on March 1, or upon receipt of the 1984 issue of the journal *Cryptozoology*, whichever comes first. The journal is mailed by Allen Press in a plastic cover, which also contains a convenient renewal/return envelope. The Winter Newsletter will not be mailed until February, and the journal not until March. Members may renew prior to receiving the journal (and the renewal envelope) if they wish.

Membership remains at US\$25, and \$30 for joint or family members. (U.K. members may now pay in pounds sterling to the new ISC Secretariat for Europe--see separate article in this issue.) Persons wishing to be enrolled as Sustaining Members for 1985 should add (donate) an additional amount of their choice (1984 Sustaining Members will be listed in the forthcoming Winter Newsletter). Again, the Society is several thousand dollars short this year to pay for the journal--which grew from 100 to 172 pages with the 1983 issue--despite a slow but steady increase in membership. All

donations, which are now tax-deductible for U.S. members, will thus be very much appreciated.

Members are also reminded that they will receive a discount of \$10 for every membership or library subscription they generate in a given year (maximum two), to be deducted at renewal time. The member must state the name of the new member/s or libraries on the renewal notice, so verification can be made with the Society's records.

Besides helping the Society's usual cash flow problems, it saves a lot of administrative time and energy if members renew when receiving the journal with renewal notice; this reduces the need to mail expensive and time-consuming reminder notices. The Society's publications have continued to come out late in 1984 (with the exception of the Summer Newsletter), but all members will eventually receive the four newsletters and one journal they are entitled to. The continued support and patience of the membership is appreciated. □

ISC SECRETARIAT FOR EUROPE TO BE ESTABLISHED

Because of steadily increasing membership in several European countries, the Society is establishing a Secretariat for Europe, based in Switzerland, near Geneva. The Secretariat is to commence operations on January 1, 1985, under the administrative management of ISC member Ned Winn.

The Secretariat for Europe will serve as a base for service to European members and prospective members, much as the Secretariat in Tucson serves the same function internationally and in the United States. One of the priorities of the new Secretariat

will be to stimulate an increase in membership in Europe through promotional programs involving editorial publicity in selected publications, and limited, primarily space-free advertising in certain magazines.

As an added service to members in the United Kingdom, and by way of experiment, the Society is opening a pound sterling bank account in London. This will enable U.K. residents (or others, if they wish) to pay their membership fees by sterling check, thus eliminating the need for payment to the United States in dollars, by inter-

national postal money order or international banker's funds transfer. If this facility proves practical and popular, it may be extended later to some Continental European countries. All publications, whether part of membership or ordered separately, will continue to be mailed directly from the Tucson Secretariat. For the present, the Secretariat for Europe will be staffed on a volunteer basis and will be supported entirely by voluntary contributions.

Members in the United Kingdom may continue to send their membership renewals directly to Tucson if they wish (but only in US\$), or they may send checks for 25 pounds sterling (30 pounds for joint or family membership) to: Dr. Ned Winn, European Secretary, International Society for Cryptozoology, 25 chemin de Trembley, 1197 Prangins, Switzerland. Dr. Winn's telephone numbers are (022) 61 83 19 and (01) 211 06 36. □

MESSAGE FROM THE EDITOR

This issue contains the long-awaited Society Policy Statement. The Statement, which establishes more of a non-policy than a policy, clarifies the limitations that the Society--through the Board--has placed on itself. In essence, the Board is saying that the Society as a whole--or as represented by an individual--cannot dictate to its members any policies concerning what claims or sorts of claims, or which kinds of supposed animals, are more likely or less likely to exist. Likewise, the Society cannot dictate to its members how they should go about obtaining evidence for supposed unknown animals, even if this involves collecting (i.e., killing) a specimen. It should be understood that the Board, in adopting this "non-policy," is not implying support

ISC POLICY STATEMENT

The main purpose for which the International Society of Cryptozoology was formed is as stated in its Constitution: "to promote scientific inquiry, education, and communication" among persons interested in the possible existence of "unknown" or "unexpected" animals.

The Society takes no position on which of these supposed animals may actually exist. Opinions may be held and expressed by individual members of the Society, including members of the Board of Directors, but they are personal ones, and they do not represent any official or unofficial policy established by the Board. Likewise, the Society takes no position concerning the authenticity of any given cryptozoological evidence or events. The Society limits itself to publishing information on such matters, and, in general, providing a forum for evaluating the evidence.

In order to conclusively demonstrate the existence of such an "unknown" animal, some investigators have proposed acquiring, by whatever means, a specimen for scientific examination, even if this necessitates the killing of an individual. Others are concerned about the moral implications of killing an "unknown" animal. In addition, some argue that such species are probably already on the verge of extinction. However, little is known regarding the population and reproductive status of such supposed animals. Because they are rarely reported, and have not been collected, does not necessarily mean that they are in danger of extinction.

Individual members of the Society may hold and voice any views they wish, and they alone are morally and legally responsible for any actions they undertake. The Society itself, however, has no policies other than those that govern proper scientific investigation and procedure.

The Officers and Members of the Board of Directors
October, 1984

for killing a specimen. It simply is stating that it holds no position on the matter one way or another, and it thus absolves itself of all responsibility for any actions undertaken by individual members.

The Policy Statement has been carefully prepared over a one-and-a-half-year period, and has been approved by all Board members and Officers. The only limitation imposed by the Board is that cryptozoology, which it considers a sub-discipline of

zoology, should be pursued following established scientific procedures.

This issue also contains an informative interview with President Bernard Heuvelmans, and other items of interest which have necessitated a delay in the return of the News and Notes column. The column will probably reappear in the Winter or Spring issue.

-- J. Richard Greenwell
Editor

CRPTOZOLOGY SYMPOSIUM TO BE HELD IN BRIGHTON

Brighton, England, will be the scene of the Third International Congress of Systematic and Evolutionary Biology (ICSEB III), an event held only every 5 years, and which attracts zoologists, botanists, paleontologists, and evolutionists from all over the world. The Congress, which will be hosted by the University of Sussex, is sponsored by the Royal Society, the British Ecological Society, the Linnean Society, the Paleontological Association, the Systematics Association, and the International Union of Biological Sciences. The Congress will run from July 4 through July 10, 1985, and will include 35 symposia, one of which will be on cryptozoology.

Entitled "Cryptozoology: The Search for Unknown or Supposedly Extinct Animals," the symposium, the first of its kind ever as part of a major scientific conference, will be held on Sunday, July 7, and will hopefully help to expose the topic to the many biological scientists attending the Congress. It will also serve as a forum for British and other European members to meet, and, hopefully, to attract new European members to the Society.

The format of the symposium, unlike the more casual ISC membership meetings, will be formal. Several papers will be

presented, ending with a panel debate toward the end of the day. Bernard Heuvelmans, Roy Mackal, Daniel Taylor-Ide, Christine Janis, Grover Krantz, and Forrest Wood are expected to present papers. A final program is still being organized, and further details will appear in future newsletters.

All British members (as well as other ISC members who expect to be in England during July) are urged to attend. Interested persons should contact the ICSEB III Congress Office, 130 Queens Road, Brighton, Sussex BN1 3WE for a registration form (these are not available from ISC). The price for the entire Congress is 100 pounds sterling per person (140 pounds after April 31). Day tickets (two days maximum) are available for those wishing to attend the one-day cryptozoology symposium and/or any of the other symposia. Day tickets sell for 15 pounds sterling.

Accommodations can also be reserved through the Congress Office by requesting an accommodation booking form. Single university rooms or double hotel rooms (in Brighton) can be booked for 15 pounds and 49.5 pounds a night respectively, including breakfast. A number of functions are being held as part of the Congress, including

a Zoology Evening (a buffet supper "for those with a special interest in zoology"), to be held the night of Saturday, July 6, the evening before the symposium. It is recommended that ISC members attend the Zoology Evening, as it will serve as a good gathering and meeting place for those members attending. Tickets for this function (which costs 14.5 pounds), as well as a Sunday lunch during the symposium (4.40 pounds) may be ordered together with the day tickets. Total for one-day registration, Zoology Evening, and lunch: 33.90 pounds (this does not include accommodation costs).

A listing of other functions, other symposia, and additional information, are all included in the Provisional Programme now available from the Congress Office. The program contains the above-mentioned registration and accommodation booking forms. All payments to the Congress must be in pounds sterling. Further information on the symposium itself will appear in future newsletters. For additional details, contact: in Europe, Symposium Chairman David Heppell, Department of Natural History, Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh, Scotland EH1 1JF; in North America, Symposium Organizer Richard Greenwell, at the ISC Secretariat in Tucson. □

CRYPTOLETTERS

The Editor welcomes letters from readers on any topic related to cryptozoology, but reserves the right to shorten them or to make slight changes to improve style and clarity, but not meaning. Specific commentaries or critiques related to items published in Cryptozoology should be sent double-spaced for publication in that journal.

To the Editor:

In response to letters by Ennio Scannapieco and John E. Wall (Newsletter, Spring, 1984), I would suggest that they read my books, *The Monsters of Loch Ness* and *Searching for Hidden Animals*, in which I discuss most of the points raised in some detail. However, I will briefly address each point here.

First, an aquatic mammal

breathing with lungs is not necessarily easily observable. To cite only one example, Bertram and Bertram spent 6 months in the Indian Ocean trying to observe dugongs. They were unsuccessful, in spite of the fact that the animals were known to be present, since the natives went out night after night with muffled oars and frequently brought in a dugong carcass for food. There is a lack of definitive evidence for

deciding whether or not the Loch Ness animals are air breathers or extract oxygen from the water.

The "changing-back" contour can be accounted for in various ways, not the least of which would be the vertical flexure of an elongated archaeocete. The subjective feeling of repulsion which close-up observers of Nessie are supposed to feel was invented by Ted Holiday, and really has no scientific validity. I once observed one of the Loch Ness animals myself at close range (10 meters), and had no such feelings. Even if I had, I would hardly suggest that I could, therefore, conclude that I must be observing a worm-like invertebrate.

Space requirements preclude setting forth all the arguments for identifying the Loch Ness animals and other "lake monsters" as mammals. I agree that the mammal identification is compelling, and that a pinniped is a good possibility: this is, in fact, my second choice. I do believe, however, that the evidence favors a cetacean. Firstly, a "hairy mane" is not a consistently reported characteristic. The adjective "hairy" is extremely gratuitous. Ridge, mane, but not "hairy" are reported in about 5 percent of the cases. I don't know where Mr. Wall obtained information that the animals have hair, fur, or ears. No such features are consistently reported. The skin is *hairless*, like the skin of an elephant. The projections sometimes reported on the head are, in my opinion, most probably external tube-like nares, used for surreptitious air intake at the surface, not ears.

The only person to report a bark was Mr. Alfred Cruickshank, who, in my judgment, was not even observing one of these animals. More important are the very limited, but still valid observations of these animals on

land. It seems perfectly reasonable to me to suggest that a primitive archaeocete, long and snakelike (evolutionary between *Zeuglodon cetoides* and *Pakicetis*), could move over land. In fact, it not only seems reasonable, but probable, since whales most certainly are derived from terrestrial forms (*Condylarths*). Further, if the Loch Ness animals were pinnipeds, they would need to birth their young on land, which cannot be the case since observations of them giving birth on land would have long ago revealed their identity. These points and others favoring a primitive cetacean are set forth in greater detail in *Searching for Hidden Animals*, which I recommend for Mr. Wall's consideration, especially pages 231-236.

Roy P. Mackal
Department of Biology
The University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.

To the Editor:

Concerning Ennio Scannapieco's letter (*Newsletter*, Spring, 1984), I would like to make a few comments. The invertebrate theory for the Loch Ness animal, which Mr. Scannapieco espouses, is, in my opinion, not viable. There have been a number of land sightings at Loch Ness over the years, and considering the size of the animal involved, an invertebrate could not be responsible. Invertebrates lack an internal skeleton, and therefore cannot move around on land once they reach a certain size. Certain land sightings, such as Arthur Grant's in 1934, suggest an agile animal completely at home on land.

Thomas Wilkinson
Cincinnati, Ohio, U.S.A.

To the Editor:

Your Summer, 1984, *Newsletter* states that ISC Director Grover Krantz, acting in an independent capacity, is supporting a current venture to shoot Bigfoot. Krantz rationalizes the expedition's goal because of his belief that Bigfoot exists; that it is an animal; and that such action will prove its existence. Suppose Krantz is wrong, and Bigfoot sightings are of men in costumes, as has been concluded by some of the experts who examined the Patterson file?

If Dr. Krantz is wrong, his error may well cost a human being his life. The hunter who shoots a Bigfoot risks being charged with involuntary manslaughter, if not homicide. Hoaxing is not and should not be a capital offense. What price knowledge?

Robert Takaroff
Jackson Heights, New York, U.S.A.

To the Editor:

Concerning the new Sasquatch hunt (*Newsletter*, Summer, 1984), at least Mr. Keller has forced the issue into the light. It seems to me that the sooner the animal is given recognition as an existing species on this continent, the more its chances for survival are enhanced, even if it takes a gun. The longer we dilly-dally around and argue, habitat alterations are pushing the creatures farther into restrictive, remote wilderness. And we do not know anything about how much wilderness or territory they require, or anything else about their natural history.

Jim Hewkin
St. Helen's,
Oregon, U.S.A.

CRYPTOQUOTE

"October 3rd, 1857. This morning my stalker and his boy gave me an account of a mysterious creature, which they say exists in Loch Arkaig [Scotland], and which they call the Lake-horse. It is the same animal of which one has occasionally read accounts in newspapers as having been seen in the Highland lochs, and on the existence of which in Loch Assynt the late Lord Ellesmere wrote an interesting article, but hitherto the story has always been looked upon as fabulous. I am now, however, nearly persuaded of its truth. My stalker, John Stuart, at Achnacarry, has seen it twice, and both times at sunrise in summer on a bright sunny day, when there was not a ripple on the water. The creature was basking on the surface; he only saw the head and hind quarters, proving that its back was hollow, which is not the shape of any fish or of a seal. Its head resembled that of a horse.... The Highlanders are very superstitious about this creature. They are convinced that there is

never more than one in existence at the same time, and I believe they think it has something diabolical in its nature, for when I said I wished I could get within shot of it my stalker observed very gravely: 'Perhaps your Lordship's gun would miss-fire.'"

Lord Malmesbury
(from: *Memoirs of an
Ex-Minister*. Longmans
Green, London, 1884.)

WOOD'S ANIMAL FACTS

"The largest living reptile is the estuarine or salt-water crocodile (*Crocodylus porosus*), which ranges from India, Sri Lanka, S. China, and the Malay Archipelago to N. Australia, Papua New Guinea, and the Solomon Islands. Mature males average 14-16 feet (4.3-4.9 meters) in length, and scale 900-1,500 lb. (408-522 kilos)... In July 1957 Mrs. Kris Pawlowski shot an estuarine crocodile on MacArthur Bank in the Norman River, SE Gulf of Carpenteria, north

Australia, which measured an astonishing 28 feet, 4 inches (8.64 meters). In normal circumstances a claim like this would be rejected out of hand because nothing of this enormity was preserved, although a photographic record existed until 1968. On this occasion, however, Mrs. Pawlowski's husband Ron, a leading authority on this species and a very reliable observer, was present when the crocodile was shot, so this record must be regarded as one with a high probability of accuracy. On June 26, 1960, film-maker Keith Adams of Perth, Western Australia, harpooned a 20 ft. 2 inch (6.15 meter)-long crocodile in the MacArthur near Barrooloola, Northern Territory, and this is the 'official' length record for a *C. porosus* taken in Australia. One of the last remaining strongholds for the big estuarines is Papua New Guinea, which is still largely unexplored."

*The Guinness Book of
Animal Facts and Feats*, by
Gerald L. Wood. Guinness
Superlatives, Ltd., En-
field, England, 1982.

Honorary Members: Andre Capart (Belgium); Marjorie Courtenay-Latimer (South Africa); David James (United Kingdom); Marie-Jeanne Koffmann (Soviet Union); Ingo Krumbiegel (Federal German Republic); Theodore Monod (France); John R. Napier (United Kingdom); Sir Peter Scott (United Kingdom).

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